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1944

CATALOG

JAN 19 1944



KNOTT'S
BERRY
PLACE

BERRY PLANTS

BERRY PRODUCTS

"HOME OF THE FAMOUS
BOYSENBERRY"

BUENA PARK, California
TELEPHONE ANAHEIM-3141

TO OUR FRIENDS

Dear Friends:

This year the planting of your garden is much more important than in any previous year.

At this time it is a patriotic duty; YOUR individual contribution to our national food supply; and it is also an act of real importance to you. Fresh vegetables and berries add much variety and zest to your family's diet.

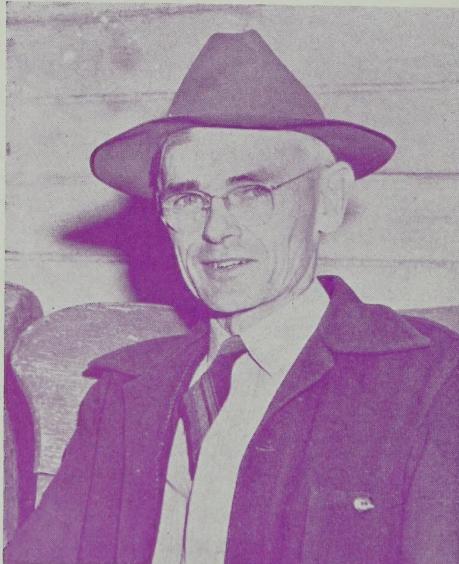
Because of the unbelievable shortage of labor on our farms, we farmers cannot possibly produce anywhere near the usual amount of small fruits and vegetables; this will make them very scarce and high. For berries, this condition is bound to continue for at least one or two years after the war is over.

Your garden is important enough this year to justify your driving out to select your plants. Why not kill several birds with one stone, get your plants and any help our nursery department can give you, visit our grounds and "Ghost Town" and then stay for lunch or dinner?

Turn a necessary trip into a nice holiday. We will be looking for you.

Best Wishes,

Walter Knott



BLACKBERRIES (3 Varieties)

TEXAS WONDER. Early. If you live in the south half of the United States and wish to grow blackberries, you should buy this one. The bushes are small and easy to handle. The fruit sets on so thick the bushes are just black; you can scarcely see any green leaves for the berries. The berries are firmer than most blackberries and ship well. Plant four feet apart, eight feet between rows.

PRICE, PREPAID: 25c ea., 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$10.00, 1000 for \$80.00.

MACATAWA. Mid-season. Often referred to as an Old Fashioned or Genuine Blackberry. These grow to a tall bush. The fruit is jet black and very sweet, with small seeds. A heavy cropper. Plant four feet apart, eight feet between rows.

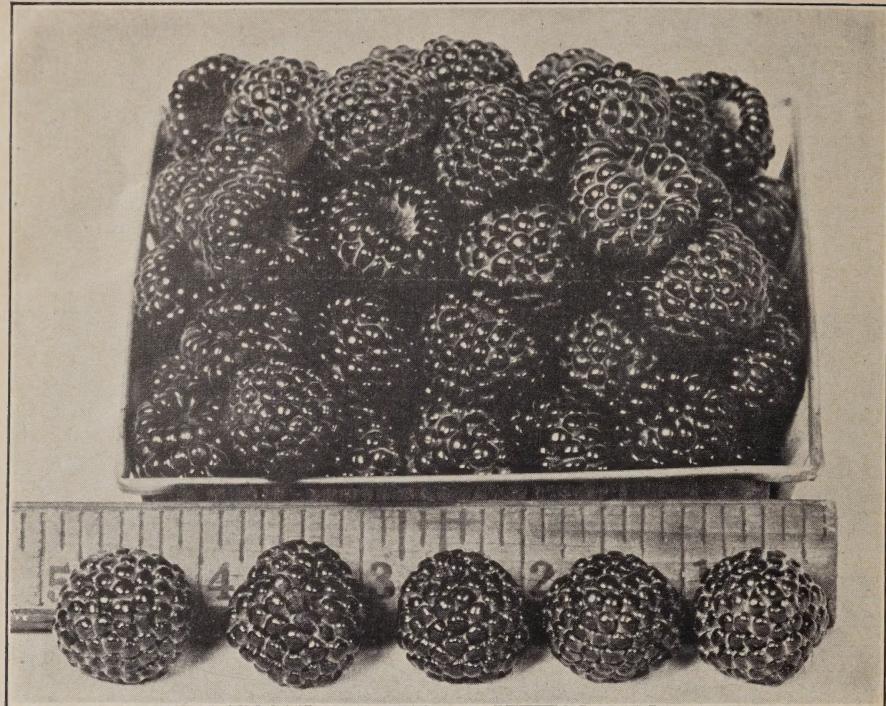
PRICE, PREPAID: 25c ea., 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$10.00, 1000 for \$80.00.

HIMALAYA. Late. A very rank and vigorous grower of the trailing type which has to be trellised. It has the longest fruiting season of any of the blackberries. The season lasts from July 15 to October. The berries are round, medium-sized and grow in cluster. The canes do not die back every year like other blackberries, but continue to grow like a grapevine. Only the fruit spurs die back each year. This berry is very susceptible to the red berry trouble and will have to be thoroughly sprayed for good results. Space plants not less than 8 feet apart in the row.

PRICE, PREPAID: 25c ea., 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$10.00, 1000 for \$80.00.



MACATAWA BLACKBERRY



BLACK RASPBERRIES

As you no doubt know, you rarely find BLACK RASPBERRIES on the market in California. If you want this fine berry, you will have to grow it. Below we offer two fine varieties. Plant a few.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

EVANS. We have fruited this new black raspberry for the past two seasons, and have found that they produce much more per plant than any other black-cap either in our main field or our trial plantings. We are going to plant more Evans and believe you should try them. Plant four feet apart and eight feet across rows.

PRICE, PREPAID: 25c ea., 10 for \$2, 100 for \$10, 1000 for \$80.

MUNGER. An old favorite in this country; one well adapted to California conditions. Big berries with plenty of juice. This has been our main commercial black-cap for several years. It is one you can depend on.

PRICE, PREPAID: 25c ea., 10 for \$2, 100 for \$10, 1000 for \$80.

Special Planting instructions with each order of plants.

STRAWBERRIES

KLONDYKE. This is the one best Strawberry for Southern California. It comes on early in the spring, has fine color and produces heavily. The fruit is highly flavored and of good quality. It is not very sweet, however, unless you let it ripen thoroughly. It ripens from April until July, having two distinct crops, one following immediately after the other. It is very good for preserving and for jam.

You should buy not less than 25 plants for even the smallest garden; this will not give you much more than for table use. They are planted one foot apart in rows spaced 2 or 3 ft. apart.

PRICE, PREPAID: 25 for 75c, 100 for \$2.00, 1000 for \$15.00.

CAROLINA. A favorite in the hotter regions of Southern California, and especially on sandier, poorer soils. It is a heavy producer of good quality fruit, but not as well colored as Klondyke or Dorsett. It sometimes bears a crop in the fall also.

PRICE, PREPAID: 25 for 75c, 100 for \$2.00, 1000 for \$15.00.

BLACKMORE. Developed by the Department of Agriculture and tested by experts who claim it to be the finest strawberry for canning and preserving. It holds its color and shape when cooked, and its second crop lasts later in the summer than the Klondyke.

PRICE, PREPAID: 25 for 75c, 100 for \$2.00, 1000 for \$15.00.

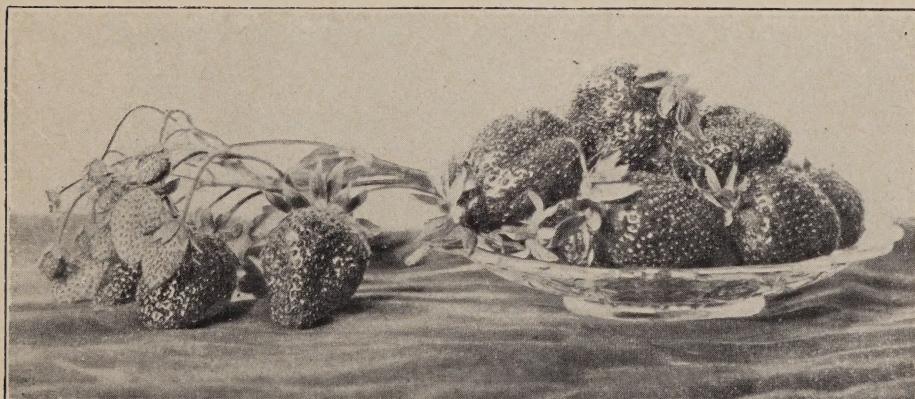
DORSETT. This berry has the color, size and fine appearance of the Klondyke, but is sweeter. Ripens early and picking season lasts about three months in Southern California. An excellent variety for your garden.

PRICE, PREPAID: 25 for 75c, 100 for \$2.00, 1000 for \$15.00.

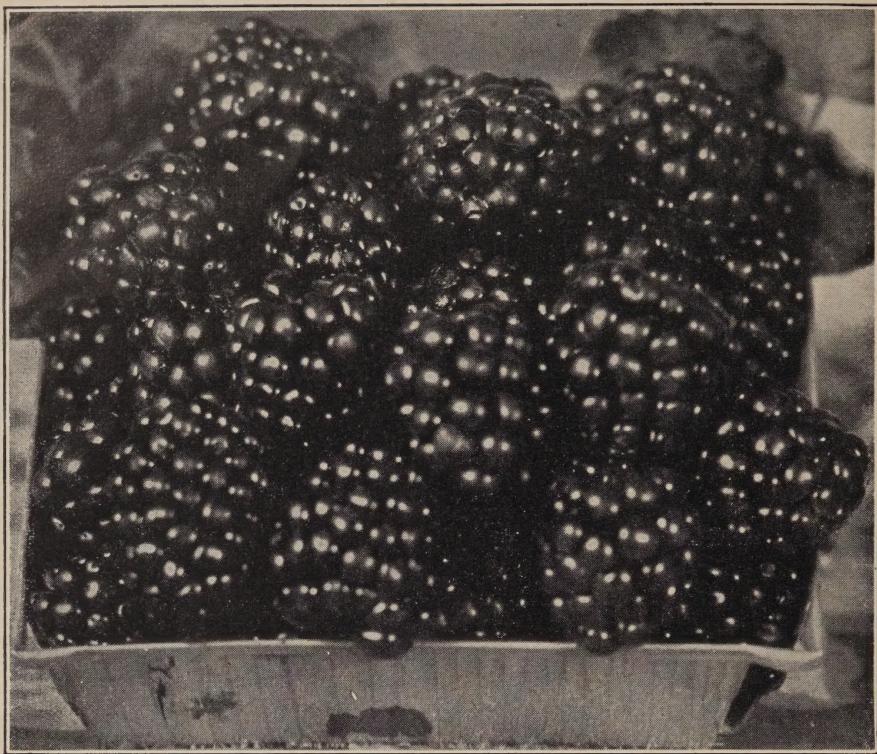
ROCKHILL EVERBEARING. This is the finest flavored of all the "everbearing" kinds we have ever tasted. Everbearing strawberries do not bear continuously through the year, but do bear in the summer and fall after other kinds are gone. Planted in the spring, they bear the same summer and fall. They grow no runners, which makes the plants more expensive, but it saves you work later on.

PRICE PREPAID: 10 for \$1.50, 25 for \$3.00, 100 for \$10.00.

Note: To have Strawberries over the longest possible season, plant one Spring variety which, in Southern California, will bear fruit from April until July, and one Everbearing variety which will fruit from July to November.



DORSETT STRAWBERRY



A BASKET OF YOUNGBERRIES

YOUNGBERRIES

YOUNGBERRIES. The Youngberry is an excellent berry for home use, because it is good fresh, for pies, canned, and makes excellent jams and jellies. The fruit is large and very juicy, with a rich blended flavor that is pleasing to nearly everyone. The color is so dark red that it is almost black, and the seeds are few in number and soft. The vines are vigorous growers, trailing in habit, and should be trellised. The fruit is borne on long stems, and the canes are not very thorny which makes picking very easy. Not hardy north of the Ohio River. Plant six feet apart in rows spaced six feet.

PRICE, PREPAID: 25c ea., 10 for \$2, 100 for \$10, 1000 for \$80.



The field of berries pictured at the left is much more than a picture. It is owned by a fine gentleman long past the usual retirement age, who closed out his interest in the city and moved into the country where he found health, happiness and profit, developing this berry patch. An hour spent visiting these folks in the little berry patch by the edge of the woods was an inspiration. The owner, with as much enthusiasm as a boy, is growing old happily and gracefully.

LOGANBERRIES

The fruit is large, long, of attractive red color and although it is a little sour, it is highly prized by a great many people for jam and jelly making. It is excellent to mix with other berries, especially raspberries. The vines are trailing, and have to be grown on a trellis. The berries are large and easily picked. Plant six feet apart in rows six feet across.

PRICE, PREPAID: 25c ea., 10 for \$2, 100 for \$10, 1000 for \$80.

***Special Planting Instructions included
in Every Plant Order**



THORNLESS LOGANBERRY

NEW

THORNLESS LOGANBERRY

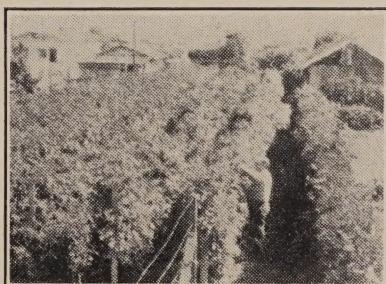
You will certainly enjoy growing a few plants of this new Thornless variety. They are so easy to pick —no scratched hands. Let them hang until good and ripe, and you will find them quite sweet. The vine is rather ornamental and will look well along the garden fence.

PRICES, PREPAID:

25c ea., 10 for \$2, 100 for \$15

\$245 From 1/2 a City Lot

This well cared for berry patch (30 x 100 ft.) about $\frac{1}{2}$ an ordinary city lot, produced in past years as much as \$245. At today's prices it will bring much more. If you have a little spare ground to plant something, do your bit toward solving the national food problem, as well as add materially to the family income.





A SINGLE CLUSTER OF
BOYSENBERRIES.
"ACTUAL SIZE"

—berries in all stages,
ripe and green, insuring
fruit for a long season.



THE FAMOUS BOYSENBERRY

BOYSENBERRIES. The Boysenberry by now is so well known by all berry lovers that it hardly seems necessary to compare it to other berries. It is so far superior to any berry of 10 years ago, that it is in a class by itself. The mere size of the individual berry plus its exquisite flavor, makes it the king of all berries. Housewives all over America have found by now how easily they are grown, and how plentiful the crop is. The plants are simply loaded with big fruit clusters, ripe in June, July and August. They are as prolific as blackberries, yet the crop is so much larger because each berry is much larger. A Boysenberry is the result of a most successful combination of the best qualities in the blackberry, Loganberry and the red raspberry. And speaking of Boysenberry pie makes many a man's mouth water. Our restaurant served and sold 1,065 Boysenberry pies last Mother's Day.

Boysenberry plants are very hardy—we have had most favorable reports from most states, even as far north as Minnesota, Michigan, and New York.

In color, the fruit is identical with Youngberries (very dark red), but it is more highly flavored and less seedy. Its cane growth is vigorous, and the fruit spurs are longer than most other berries, thus the fruit is thrust well away from the vines which makes picking easier.

If you will plant a row of these berries across the back of your lot, about 10 plants is plenty for a 60-foot row, and give them just ordinary care, you should get enough fresh berries for your daily table use over a period of from 6 to 8 weeks. Besides, you will have sufficient to can. They are easy to put up. If you will follow the cold-pack method as given in the leading cook books, you will be delighted with results. They are so large, and when canned this way, they stay whole, and are very pretty and tasty to serve for dessert. In a pie they taste almost like the fresh ones.

PRICES, PREPAID: 25c ea., 10 for \$2, 100 for \$10, 1000 for \$80.

Special Planting Instructions included
in Every Plant Order

BOYSENBERRIES

BOYSENBERRY JAM. This is the way we make our own Boysenberry jam. Take one heaping cup of berries, and one level cup of sugar. Mix and boil for about 6 minutes, or when you think it thick enough. Do not cook large batches in the same kettle; no more than double the amount in one kettle. Several kettles may be cooked at the same time.



JUICE. Try making your own juice. Bottle like grape juice. It is highly flavored, making an excellent and healthful cold drink, when diluted with two parts water. Berry juice is rich in iron and is often prescribed for anemic people.

This juice can also be opened and made into jelly at any time throughout the year when you have sugar available.

What is said about Boysenberries on this page also applies to all other varieties listed in this folder.

Now, above all times, a pantry shelf filled with fine juicy berries like these will prove a great help. You will always have a dessert or the filling for a pie right at hand. And coming from your own garden, they will prove doubly tasty and satisfactory, and no points required.

RED RASPBERRIES

RED RASPBERRIES—Cuthberts. If you live in Southern California, and want Red Raspberries in your garden, you will want the Cuthbert. New varieties come along and we try them, but after 20 years of trying, we still say Cuthbert is our best red raspberry. It is large, sweet, and has that good old-fashioned raspberry flavor. The bushes grow upright and tall. Plants should be set two feet apart in rows six feet across. Don't plant less than 10 raspberry plants (20 ft. row) for a small family, and 25 plants would be better for most families.

PRICES, PREPAID: 20c ea., 10 for \$1.50, 100 for \$8, 1000 for \$50.

TAYLOR and LLOYD GEORGE. We also have these two varieties at the same price as the Cuthberts.

Note: For best results, raspberries require a little more care and more fertilizer than other berries. But I tell you that fine, fresh, ripe, full-flavored raspberries are well worth the effort.

You know, when you depend on a store for your berries, you really do not know the zest of a fine dish of berries for your breakfast. The store berries have to be picked a little green, and often they are not as fresh as they should be. But when picked full ripe, from your own garden, with the dew still on them, that is a dish worth putting on any man's breakfast table.



CUTHBERT RED
RASPBERRIES



FOR YOUR

Rhubarb, Artichokes and Asparagus, once planted, will grow year after year without replanting.

This being your permanent garden, care should be used in placing, and only the finest plants should be chosen. They are most ornamental and a joy for years to come, with comparatively little effort.

RHUBARB

CHERRY RHUBARB. A beautiful red rhubarb, so tender it never should be peeled. Less acid than other kinds, yet full-flavored. A few plants, well placed, are good to look at and will keep you supplied with good things to eat for years to come. Here plants stay green the

PERMANENT GARDEN

year around and its red stalks and green leaves add a touch of color even in the middle of winter.

Recipe for Rhubarb Sauce. Our special recipe used in cooking rhubarb sauce for our dining room: Cut up one pound of Cherry Rhubarb in $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lengths without peeling. Add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups water. Cook in open kettle from one to two minutes after it starts boiling, depending upon how young and tender it is. Do not cover, as this will cause it to become mushy. Let stand a few hours for the rhubarb to absorb sugar from the juice before serving.

PRICE, PREPAID: 35c ea., 10 for \$2.50, 100 for \$15.

ARTICHOKE

ARTICHOKE—FRENCH GREEN GLOBE. This is the finest artichoke grown in California. The buds are large and fine flavored, and produce abundantly throughout a long season. It is also a very decorative plant. The bush stays green a good part of the year, and should be cut back to the ground in late summer when it becomes ragged looking. The leaves are large and lacy, a beautiful olive green which will contrast nicely with the bright green of your other ornamental plants. If you cannot use all the buds for eating, let a few of them bloom out and see what gorgeous periwinkle-blue flowers it produces. They are as large as a small plate, and three of them will make a handsome arrangement.

Plant 5 ft. apart. Three plants ample for a family.

PRICE, PREPAID: 35c ea., 10 for \$2.50.

Special Planting Instructions included in Every Plant Order.

ASPARAGUS

PARADISE. It produces more, and is less astringent than ordinary asparagus. Since we have been growing this variety and serving it in our dining room, and selling it in our Roadside Market, we have many customers who stop for this one item and will have no other. You should plant at least 25 plants of asparagus, so you will have enough to cut at one time for a meal. 50 plants is better for a good-sized family. Asparagus is a vegetable that must be cut the very morning it is ready, as it will be too old the following morning, but you will find new spears every morning. Plant one foot apart in a deep furrow.

PRICE, PREPAID: 25 for \$1.50, 100 for \$3.50

MARY WASHINGTON. This has been the most widely planted variety during the past few years. The stems are good quality, green and rust resistant. It starts early in the spring, is easy to grow, and costs little to plant.

PRICE, PREPAID: 25 for \$1.25, 100 for \$3.

Special planting instructions included with each order of plants.

Help Win the War Plant a Victory Garden

Food is, and will be an important factor in this war. If you will raise part of the food your family consumes, you will be helping just that much in the war effort.

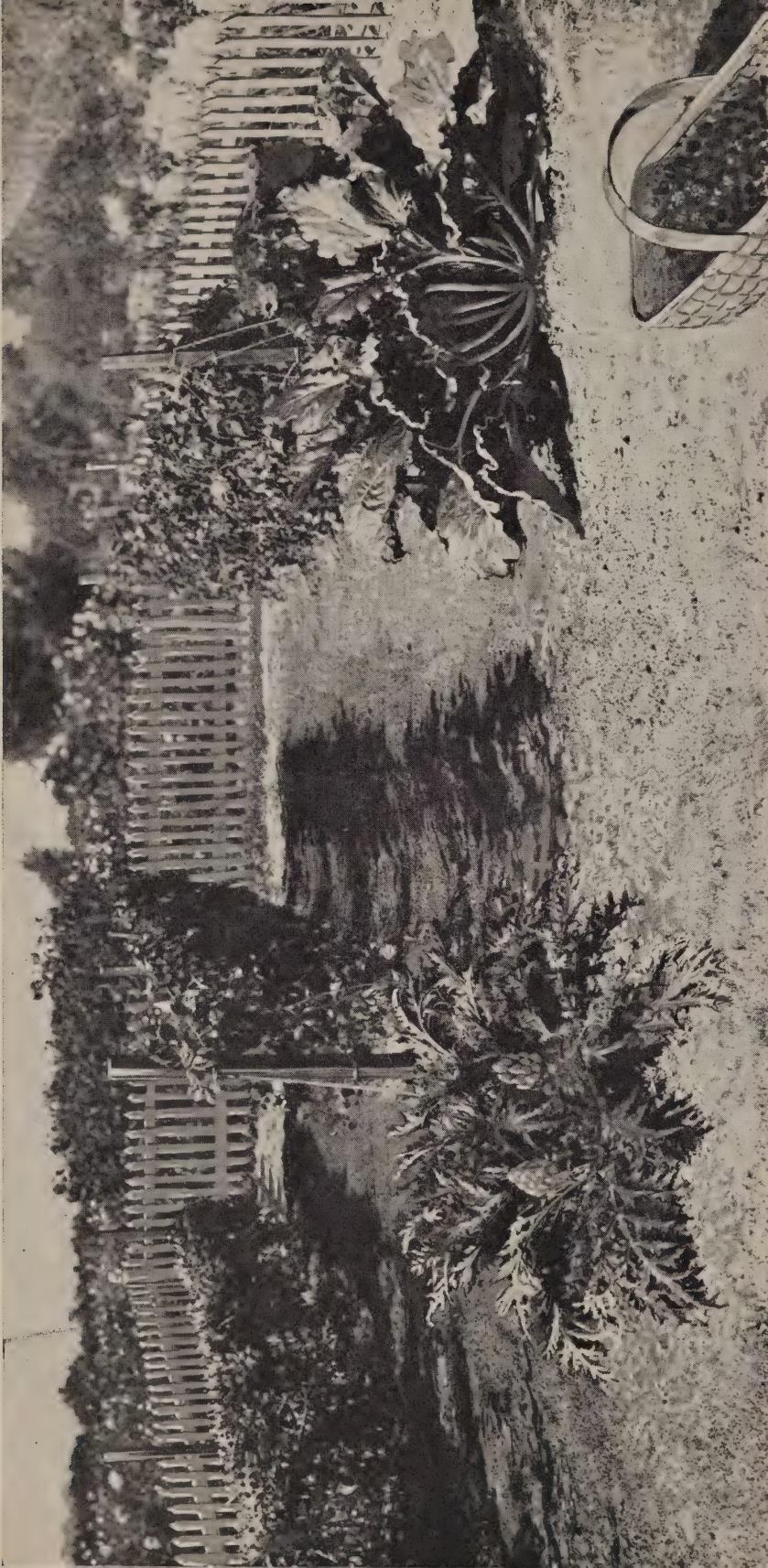
It is your patriotic duty to keep physically fit now. Fresh fruits, berries and vegetables from your own garden, packed with health-giving vitamins, will help keep you and your family fit.

The exercise and relaxation of a little work in your garden will relieve the nervous strain of extra war work.

With food becoming harder to get and more costly, the baskets of produce from your Victory Garden will be more and more welcome in your kitchen, and more help to the family budget.

Yes, for many reasons, we should make an extra effort to grow all the food we can this year.





This little garden fits many a back yard—it's only 20 x 30 ft. The first row on the left has 5 Black Raspberry bushes, and 5 Blackberry bushes. The middle row 3 Loganberry bushes and 3 Youngberry bushes, and the row on the right, 6 Boysenberry bushes—enough plants to produce all the berries a family could use. There is a Rhubarb or an Artichoke plant at the end of each row. Although the space is limited, too many plants are not crowded in. Between each row there is enough space for a row of vegetables such as carrots, lettuce, onions, bush-beans or potatoes. Certain kinds of vegetables as corn, tomatoes, squash or sweet potatoes should not be planted between the berry rows, as they take up too much space. The fence around this garden will provide a support for a fine lot of string beans. This garden, small as it is, can produce a surprising amount of food, if well tended.

Care of Plants on Arrival

It is better to ship plants from here while they are still dormant. If you live in the colder parts of the country and we held the plants here until you could plant them, they would be too far advanced to stand shipping, so we will ship the plants early. You should, if it may be several days or weeks before you are ready to set the plants out, open them and see that the moss around the roots is damp but not wet. They should then be stored in as cold a place as possible where they will not freeze. If they are to be kept a month or more they should be put in cold storage or else be heeled-in in moist sand in a cool place. Never soak the roots and keep them wet; it is much better to keep them only moist.



No. 1—First Operation—Making the Hole.



No. 2—Second Operation—Placing the Plant.



No. 3—Third Operation—Firming the Soil.



No. 4—Fourth Operation—Mulching with Loose Dirt.

SOIL PREPARATION

After the land has been plowed, disked and harrowed, as for any other crop, the rows should be marked out. This can be done in any one of a number of different ways. All that matters is that the rows are straight and a uniform distance apart. The importance of this is not for looks but to facilitate getting through with the various tools after the vines have grown and are using much of the space.

CARE OF PLANTS BEFORE PLANTING

Be sure that the plants are kept moist from the time they arrive until they are in the ground. Never drop plants along the row ahead of the planters to lie in the sun and wind. A very few minutes under these conditions will ruin them. Keep boxes of plants in the field covered with wet burlap or other material so that you know the roots cannot dry out. As the plants are being set carry them in a covered bucket or box, taking one plant out at a time as it is planted.

PROPER PLANTING No. 1

Picture shows the making of the hole, which is easily done by simply stepping on the shovel and drawing it to you a little, leaving one side of the hole straight up and down and smooth.

No. 2

Picture shows the placing of the plant against the straight side of this hole and spreading the roots out fan shape but all pointing down and being careful that the crown of the plant is just about level with the ground's surface.

No. 3

The shovel is removed and the dirt pushed back into the hole and stepped on to make it very firm around the roots. Care should be used to make the dirt firm but not to step down on the crown of the plant and injure it.

No. 4

Last, you pull a little loose dirt around the plant to cover this tramped earth and to keep it from getting hard.

These instructions are assuming that the ground is moist and in shape for planting. If the ground is not thoroughly moist or if it is late in the season and the plants have started to grow, then some water should be given each plant before pulling the loose dirt up around it.

If the land is in good shape and has been previously marked out, two men can usually plant at least an acre a day and do it well, using the methods described above. The finest possible condition to have your land in for planting is to have it plowed, smoothed and then rained on to settle it before planting.

Do not put fertilizer in the holes with your plants. Be sure to press the dirt firmly around the roots. Water if ground is not wet.

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE, Buena Park, California

Cultural Directions for Knott's Berry Plants

Time to Plant

In California the best time to plant all varieties of berries is after January 1 and before the end of March. This also applies to rhubarb, asparagus and artichokes. Under very favorable conditions later planting is sometimes successful.

Strawberries may also be planted in the fall if you have plants available. We dig no plants before January first and we believe this is the practice of most small fruit nurseries. In colder sections plant as early as the land can be worked.

Moisture Requirements

IRRIGATION—(For sections where irrigation is necessary.) No set rules can be laid down which will hold good in all cases because of the difference in climate and soil. We irrigate about once each week during the picking season and about once in three or four weeks during the balance of the year, except in the rainy season. Some soils will require water more often than this, especially for strawberries. Give them a thorough irrigation when you do irrigate. The one main consideration is to keep your plants growing thrifty through the entire summer. We have to get a large vine growth in order to be able to get a heavy crop, so if it takes more water to get a vigorous vine growth, use it. Water well at the end of the picking season and again immediately after pruning, which should be done just as soon as the crop is picked. This gives the vines a good thrifty start at a time in the summer when they will grow very fast. Insufficient amount of water given plants is the cause of more short crops of berries than any other cause. Remember that the roots of your berries are longer than the canes above the ground and if you irrigate in a little basin around the plant and leave the surrounding ground dry, the roots will be restricted to the little area of wet dirt in the basin. When irrigating be sure the ground will be thoroughly soaked several feet each side of your plants. Then watch them grow!

Constructing the Trellis

TRELLISING—It pays to use posts made from the kinds of wood which is known to last well in the ground. In California, Redwood is the best material for posts. Do not use pine, for many of the posts will rot off in one year and will cause you no end of trouble later. Most lumber dealers either have in stock, or can order 6 ft. 2"x2" split Redwood grape stakes, which make the best and most economical posts for berry trellises. Split stakes or posts are better than sawed posts because they do not have knots. They are already sharpened and can be driven in soft ground.

Use heavy end posts and stretch the wires the length of the rows. The end posts should be anchored or well braced, for all of the pull comes on them and the wires should be tight. It is better to tie your wire around the end posts than to staple it. The lower wire should be on one side of the post and the upper wire on the other. This makes a cheap durable trellis, which is easy to take down.

We space the redwood posts about 30 feet apart with a lighter stake (1"x1" will do) between each post to support the wires and keep them properly spread. This prevents the wires from sagging or being drawn together when the canes are wound up on them. We use No. 13 galvanized wire on top, and No. 14 below.

Boysenberries

(These directions are the same for Loganberries, Youngberries, etc.)

The best time to set out the plants is January, February and March in California, and as early in the spring as the land can be worked in the colder sections.

With irrigation the rows may be spaced six feet apart and the plants set six feet apart in the rows. Without irrigation we believe that eight-foot spacing each way will be better. Do not crowd them, for they make big vines. This is a very exceptional berry, for even though it produces an enormous crop still the berries are very large, and by very large we mean BIG; bigger, we are sure, than anything you have grown or seen before. But

This bush happened to have only five canes, all of which were long ones. If your bushes have more strong canes it is advantageous to leave more canes per hill.

A GOOD TRELLIS



in order to get both very large berries and a big crop there must be something put in the ground to produce them, so keep them well fertilized and be surprised and happy with the results.

After your plants have started to grow well, if manure is available, it will be a great help if you will scatter 10 or 15 pounds of chicken manure or 20 or 25 pounds of barnyard manure per plant between the rows and work it into the ground. If manure is not easily available about one pound per plant of fishmeal, bloodmeal, tankage, or mixed fertilizer scattered or drilled in about a foot from the plants after they have started to grow, will make them grow big, strong vines the first year. You should strive to get a heavy vine the first summer in order to support a maximum crop the next season.

Then in early spring another application of fertilizer about as suggested above should be given. This is for the fruit.

If to be grown in an irrigated country they should be well watered during spring and summer while the crop is developing and being harvested.

The first season the vines can be left on the ground, and as the canes grow, they can be pushed back in line with the rows so that cultivation can continue. In the colder section of the midwest and east some growers report they have found it beneficial to mulch the canes through the winter. It is important to put a little of the mulching material under the vines, to keep them from getting imbedded in the mud when freezing and thawing starts in the spring, as well as covering them. Corn stalks, straw or leaves seem to make satisfactory mulch material.

Some growers have reported their plants uninjured after temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero, even though they were not mulched.

In the spring as soon as the leaf buds begin to open, the vines should be put on a trellis. We use two wires, one about two feet from the ground, the other four feet. The vines are wrapped around these wires in loose spirals (see picture below).

When the crop is all picked, the old canes that have borne fruit should be cut off the trellis and back to the ground and burned. By that time the new canes, which

are your fruit wood for the next season, will be several feet long, and these new canes can either be trellised up immediately or be allowed to grow on the ground until the following spring and are then put up on the trellis at the end of the dormant season as before.

PRUNING IN GENERAL—All varieties of berries except Himalaya blackberries bear next year on the wood that grew this year, so the first season there is little or no pruning needed. You simply set your plants in the spring and the wood which grows that summer will bear your crop next summer.

Then when growth starts each spring there will be new canes start which will grow while your crop is being picked. When you are through picking you SAVE these NEW canes and cut out all the old ones from which you have just picked your crop.

TEXAS WONDER, MACATAWA, BLACKBERRIES and **BLACKRASPBERRIES** will sprawl on the ground the first year (if not tied up to trellis) but will grow in bushes after first year. Just before you start picking these varieties top the new wood (Texas Wonder about 3 ft. and Macatawa about 4 ft. high). These main canes will branch out and form the bushes for the following season. The laterals forming this bushy top are then headed back about half during the dormant season to form compact bushes.

BLACKRASPBERRIES are pruned like bush type blackberries as described above.

RED RASPBERRIES — When Red Raspberry plants come to you from the nursery there is usually a foot or more of cane with each plant which if left when the plants are set out will produce fruit the first spring. Immediately after the plants are set out these canes should be cut back to only a few inches above ground to force all the strength into new canes for the next year. On good land and with good care they often grow 6 or 8 feet high the first season. One light wire on each side of the row will usually provide support enough.

In late winter shortly before new growth starts in spring these canes should be cut back at least one-third of their length.

The past season we cut part of our Cuthbert Red Raspberries clear back to within 18" of the ground in February and these severely pruned rows produced more and larger fruit than the rest of the field. If this holds good another year we will be ready to recommend this practice to you.

Give Raspberries plenty of water and fertilizer. They require even more than other kinds of berries.

Strawberry Culture

There are two general ways of planting Strawberries in California.

One is to set the plants about one foot apart in either single or double rows and then keep the runners all picked off, keeping only the original plants for the fruiting bed.

The other is to set the plants four feet apart in rows spaced 36" to 40" apart. These plants are allowed to make runners and in the first summer large furrows are made between the rows, which leaves the

plants on ridges. The strongest runners are selected and each joint is pressed into the ground forming two rows on each hill. The surplus runners are all pulled off and the furrows are filled with water often enough to keep the ridge wet. These plants will become established in a few weeks and will make fine fruiting rows for the coming spring. After these plants are set in and the rows are filled out, all additional runners should be pulled off as they come.

The first method is usually used in small plantings and commercial growers almost invariably use the latter method here. This method requires only 4000 plants to set an acre.

Strawberries are shallow rooted, and require regular irrigation, and plenty of fertilizer.

In Southern California on sandy soil we would suggest: Clean off all the dead leaves in January and apply in the irrigation furrows, 10 to 15# of a good mixed fertilizer to each 100 foot of row. When the crop begins to set on, we would give them another such application. Then in May when the first crop is nearly gone and they are starting to bloom for the second crop, the same amount again to size up the second crop of fruit.

In most parts of the United States this would be too much fertilizer but in Southern California ordinary spring bearing strawberries which fruit over a 3 or 4 week period in the east, bear 4 months here and must have plenty of water and fertilizer if they are to produce both quantity and large fruit over this long season.

After the crop is picked, keep surplus runners pulled and irrigate enough to keep the plants in thrifty condition until fall and then handle as for first crop.

FERTILIZATION—The suggestions on fertilizing Boysenberries applies equally to other varieties of bushberries.

SPRAYING—In California the one important and necessary spraying for all kinds of bush and vine berries is with lime-sulphur. Use ordinary commercial liquid lime-sulphur 1 gal. to 10 gal. water or 1 lb. dry powdered lime-sulphur to six gallons water. Spray very thoroughly on both sides of the row when the vines are dry.

TIME OF SPRAYING IS IMPORTANT—It should be done just when the LEAF buds are starting to open in spring. If the leaves are opened out more than three-quarters

of an inch this spray will burn them. This spraying is primarily for blister mite, which causes certain sections of the fruit to remain red and never ripen. However, it also goes a long way in controlling thrip, scale and even helps control red spider later in season. Pests which annoy the berry grower vary in different parts of the country, consequently spray practices vary. One thing sure, this lime-sulphur spray as recommended above will help anywhere, even though for special pests you should also have to use something else. In some districts regular use of Beturdeaux is recommended for cane diseases. This material can be secured from any spray material dealer together with directions for mixing and applying for various troubles.

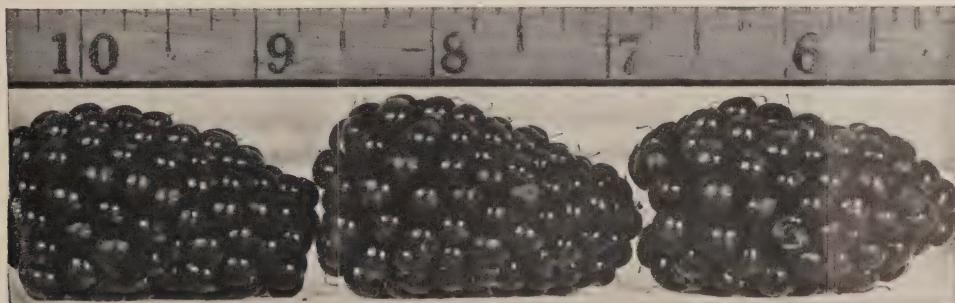
ASPARAGUS—Should be planted 12 or 15 inches apart in trenches 6 or 8 inches deep. The roots are spread out flat in bottom of trench, some going each way, and covered about 2 inches deep. The trench is then filled in as the plants grow. No asparagus should be cut the first summer but the stalks should be allowed to grow up tall so the roots will be established. In the early winter when the tops turn yellow they are cut to the ground and the asparagus should be well manured.

The next spring you can use asparagus for 2 or 3 weeks and should then let the tops mature as before and the next spring you can cut for 4 to 6 weeks and then by the following year your asparagus should be well established and you can cut for about 12 weeks each summer, but always remember to quit cutting in time for the tops to grow up and revitalize the roots for another season. Use plenty of manure each fall. It pays to dust the tall tops with dry sulphur two or three times while growing up each summer to prevent a possible attack of rust.

CHERRY RHUBARB—Should be set 4 ft. apart and given plenty of manure or fertilizer after they have started to grow. No rhubarb should be picked until the following spring in cold sections and not until September in California the first year.

In picking rhubarb you should remember that it is not a fruit you are picking but the plant itself, so there must be time between pickings for the plants to recuperate. For instance, if you have five plants, it is much better for your plants and you will get much more crop in the long run, if you will pick one plant until it is all picked and then go to another and use it until it is all gone and so on down the row, getting back to the first one in 8 or 10 weeks, than to pick a little from each plant each week.

BOYSENBERRIES





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Please write plainly: it avoids mistakes and delays.

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**ALWAYS FILL
IN PRICE**

If any items are out
of Stock, may we
substitute? Write
YES or NO

QUANTITY

VARIETY

EACH

TOTAL

Banana | Grum

| 6

California Customers add 3% Retail Sales Tax

Total Amount

We exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any plants that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, but it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said plants that may prove untrue.

Time to Plant

In California, the best time to plant the items listed in this folder, is January, February and March. Plants are dormant then and can be shipped safely.

If you wish plants shipped to the colder parts of the country where planting time comes later, order early enough for us to ship in March, and you can store them in a cool place, in moist sand or other suitable material, until planting time in your section.

Planting Instructions as well as information on spraying, fertilizing, and general care will be sent with your plants.

HOW TO ORDER

Plants listed in this folder are shipped **only** during January, February, and March. Prices are prepaid. If you live in California add 2½% Sales Tax.

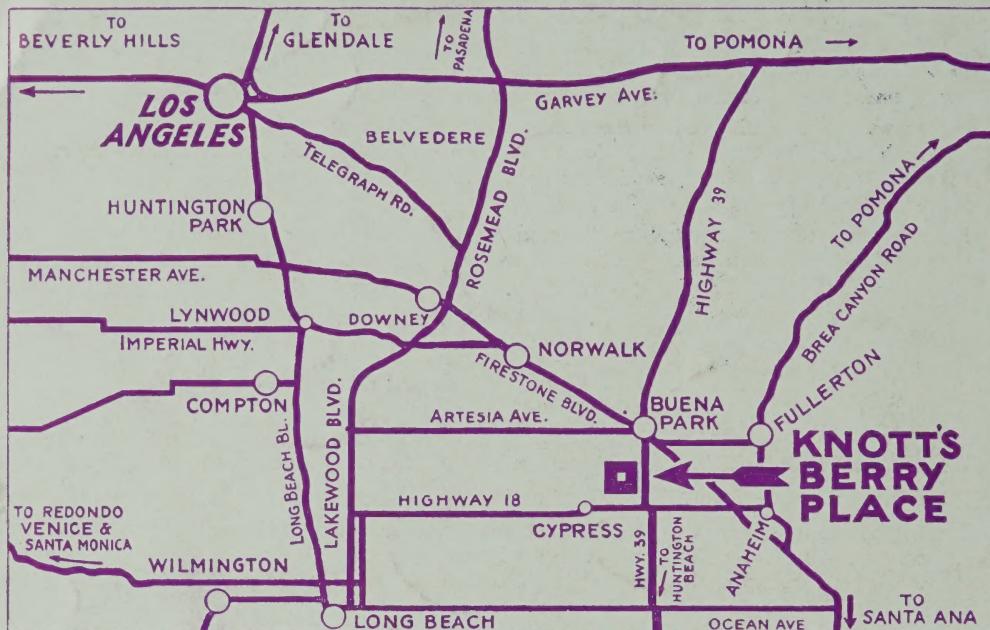
Please write plainly and enclose check or money order. Please order early and allow a few more days for delivery than usual because labor is very scarce, rain sometimes delays digging and packing plants, and mail and express are moving slower this year. All these points make it important for you as well as for us to have your order in ample time before you wish your plants to arrive. Plants will be scarce, and the demand greater this year, so do not order more than you really need, but, on the other hand, don't plant too few to do you any good. For instance, **ten** Red Raspberry plants will make a row 20 feet long, but **three** Boysenberry plants will require the same length row and will produce more than the raspberries. Since we have given spacing for each variety, a little more planning will enable you to order just the right number of plants for the space available.

COME AND BRING THE FAMILY

While you are selecting your plants, they will like going through the gardens and Ghost Town, see the Covered Wagon Show and the Chapel. All these attractions are free. Then if you wish to stay, we are sure you will all enjoy a chicken dinner in one of our Dining Rooms. We are open each day except Monday and Tuesday, but if you come during the week you will find us much less crowded than on Sunday.



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